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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Alvarez, A. *American Problems in International Law.* Pp. vi, 102. Price, \$1.00. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1909.

In this little book, Dr. Alvarez has given an interesting historical résumé of the various international law questions which have concerned the American continent. He makes this study the basis for the formulation of the principles which have governed the states of America in their international relations, and reaches the conclusion that the American hemisphere has certain factors peculiar to itself, which have given rise to distinct views on questions of international law; in other words, that there is an American international law, or certain principles which are recognized by the states of America in their dealings with one another. In their relations with Europe, the states of America have attempted to maintain certain of these principles. This interesting thesis is treated in a scholarly manner. The notes are full and instructive; the arrangement and table of contents make up for the lack of an index.

American Railway Association, Proceedings of the, 1907-1909. Volume V. Pp. xli, 1073. New York: American Railway Association.

Bibliography of Economics for 1909. Pp. xiii, 282. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910.

This is a cumulation of bibliography appearing in the "Journal of Political Economy" from February, 1909, to January, 1910, inclusive. Those familiar with the bibliographic feature of the "Journal of Political Economy" will need no commendation of this book. Its 7,000 to 7,500 entries include most of the economic titles of permanent value issued in 1909. Exceptions are the publications of the various states of the Union, and many labor union, trade and technical journals. The compilation and indexing of the book is excellently done.

Brace, H. H. *Gold Production and Future Prices.* Pp. viii, 145. Price, \$1.50. New York: Bankers Publishing Company, 1910.

Bruce, P. A. *The Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century.* 2 vols. Pp. xix, 1904. Price, \$6.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

Cunningham, W. *Christianity and Social Questions.* Pp. xv, 232. Price, 75 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

In this volume the author has attempted to indicate the relation which should be maintained between Christianity and economic and social problems. To prove his point, he has covered almost the entire field of science, beginning with the physical conditions of life among animals and men, race differentia-

tions and the enforcement of civil authority, continuing with a discussion of the functions of government, the rewards of service and the chief fallacies in economic doctrines, and concluding with a strong plea for the development of Christian character through some form of secularized or applied Christianity. In the course of such a broad survey it is inevitable that the author should misstate some of the modern scientific concepts. To the student of race problems, for example, his discussion of superior and inferior races clearly fails to express the modern view regarding race characteristics and policies. So to the economist the statement of the Malthusian doctrines and of the principal fallacies underlying political economy in general is interesting, if not accurate. The purpose of the book is good, its moral is excellent, but in its execution the author has erred by seeking to include more than can normally be included within the scope of a single volume.

Davis, W. S. *The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome*. Pp. xi, 340. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Dryden, J. F. *Addresses and Papers on Life Insurance and Other Subjects*. Pp. 330. Newark: Prudential Insurance Company of America, 1909.

Eaves, Lucile. *A History of California Labor Legislation*. Pp. xiv, 461. Berkeley, Cal.: University Press, 1910.

The author of this volume has compressed into some 400 pages a record of the labor movement of California from its inception to the present time. In a prefatory chapter, "for the purpose of giving an understanding of the social forces back of the labor legislation," the history of the labor movement in San Francisco is traced. Then the slavery question as incident to labor in California, is treated. This is followed by a history of legislation relative to the regulation and later exclusion of the Chinese, 1852-1906; the length of the work day; the protection of wages; the relation between employer and employee; the labor of women and children; the protection of the life and health of the worker; Sunday laws; employment agencies, and the regulation of convict labor. The work of the State Bureau of Statistics and the State Board of Arbitration is discussed and the part played by the union label, the boycott, and the injunction in unionism is also considered.

The author maintains that the chief objects of labor legislation in California have been the prevention of race associations objectionable to the working classes, protection from cheap competition, wholesome conditions and decent hours of labor, security for payment of what is justly due, and the right to promote the interests of the working classes.

Elliott, C. W. *The Future of Trade-Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy*. Pp. v, 128. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

This little book is composed of two lectures with the above titles delivered last year at Kenyon College by the former president of Harvard. The book partakes of the nature of prophecy, since it aims to show what changes must be made in both trade-unionism and capitalism before either is in complete harmony with the democratic ideal pictured by the author. On the whole,

his arraignment of modern unionism suggests a viewpoint rather unsympathetic to labor. His remedy for the present unsatisfactory labor conditions is academic in its adherence to the possibility of restoring competition as a regulator of many, if not all, industrial ills. His program of restoring competition is to be furthered by a policy of publicity in all matters affecting either trade unions or manufacturers' associations. "The duty of capital to resist the monopolistic features of trades-unionism assumes that trades-unionism no longer needs to resort to strikes, attacks on non-union men, boycotts and union labels in order to obtain fair wages, reasonable hours of labor, and the wholesomeness of the places where work is done. Publicity will accomplish these and all other reasonable ends which trade-unions have proposed for themselves."

The treatment of the future of capitalism in a democracy suggests the reign of a benevolent despot. "When the capitalist class as a whole is strongly influenced by the desire to promote the real welfare and happiness of the workmen they employ, they will invariably take thought for the means of providing their workmen with permanent homes which are not only wholesome, but cheerful, and suitable for the bringing up of a family." The lectures are interesting and the style easy, though one feels in places that they lack the ring that comes with contact with men rather than books.

Everyday Ethics. Pp. 150. Price, \$1.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1910.

"Everyday Ethics" is a second collection of addresses delivered in the Page Lecture Course before the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. It treats of certain problems of modern business life such as transportation, speculation, journalism, accountancy, law practice in their ethical aspects. The ethics of to-day or rather the "ethical values" here presented are not, however, deduced from the usual *a priori* premises. The authors are high-grade experts, intimately acquainted with the technique of modern industry, rather than moralists. They accordingly maintain that the moral principles in business are largely the logical, natural and inevitable parts of the industrial organism itself. To do away with these "practices" the entire industrial institution in question would have to be abolished. The conception that industry is an organism does not lead necessarily to the justification of every kind of "practice." On the contrary, it enables its advocates to separate "the roses from the thorns" and to suggest improvements which, if in the line of organic continuation and development, can be easily executed and therefore of permanent value.

The addresses have been primarily intended for young business men; yet the wide scope they cover and the particular information they contain make them of interest to a student of social psychology and ethics. The value of the book is increased by a carefully prepared index.

Fess, S. D. *The History of Political Theory and Party Organization in the United States*. Pp. 451. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Dr. Fess has attempted to give us a work of which we stand in great need,—a study of the effect of political theory upon actual politics. For the general

reader who has not studied civil government and whose United States history is confined to a high school course, the book furnishes the sort of supplement adapted to the small amount of time he can devote to the subject. The earlier chapters are well written and deserve the attention of students whose interest is more thoroughgoing. There is a good appreciation of Jefferson, and a better one of Hamilton, though his monarchical tendencies are minimized. The estimate of Marshall is the best chapter of the book. After the early period the discussions are not so satisfactory, due to an attempt to do too much in small space. Political developments are traced chronologically and at the same time an effort is made to give brief biographies of the chief characters and to bring together the thread of the theories they advocate. Such a method necessitates many repetitions and criss-crossings which leave the reader confused. Some of the subjects, in spite of the manner of treatment, are presented with tolerable clearness, notably the breakdown of the legislative caucus and the rise of the convention. In most cases the result is choppy.

The weakest point of the book, especially if it is to be used as a text, is the total lack of aids to further investigation. A text is more a series of guide posts than the journey's end, and the omission of all references to collateral reading and all citations even to the great cases which are landmarks in our constitutional history is decidedly disappointing. In spite of these serious defects of omission and arrangement, the book is a step in the right direction. There is no great importance in a theory which is unrelated to practice, and Dr. Fess has done a service in emphasizing the extent to which the relation has existed in the history of the United States.

Frankel, L. K., and Dawson, M. M. *Workingmen's Insurance in Europe*. Pp. xviii, 477. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

Whether or not the uncertainties of life have increased with modern industry, it is unquestionably true that there was never a time when more attention was paid to the elimination of industrial uncertainty than to-day. In 1908 the Russell Sage Foundation authorized the authors to investigate workingmen's insurance in Europe, and the results of this investigation have amply justified whatever appropriation was made for the purpose. The authors have divided the problem into insurance against industrial accidents, against sickness and death, against invalidity and old age, and against unemployment. This series of specific insurance problems is followed by a discussion of complete insurance systems. In each case the general theory underlying the problem is stated, and the most important European laws discussed. It is made apparent, first, that the progressive countries of Europe have taken many important steps toward guaranteeing the certainty of the working life, and second, that unless some similar steps are taken, the United States may look forward in the not far distant future to a serious curtailment of labor efficiency.

Frazer, J. G. *Totemism and Exogamy*. 4 vols. Pp. xxxiii, 2181. Price, \$16.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Gephart, W. F. *Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West.* Pp. 273. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This volume is evidently the result of painstaking research. The material presented is systematically arranged. The author's style is easy and direct. The purpose of the book is "to correlate the development in transportation with the industrial development" of Ohio. The volume begins with an account of primitive routes of travel and trade and then considers in turn the settlement of the state, early roads, water transportation and industrial development down to 1830. The latter half of the book deals with the construction of highways, railroads and interurban railways; with the improvement of the Ohio, and the construction of harbors on Lake Erie; and with the industrial progress made by the state from 1830 to 1900. The text is illustrated by several maps and diagrams. There is a good bibliography at the end of the book. In some instances the discussion has to do with a larger section of the country than the State of Ohio; but that is the exception rather than the rule, and it would have been more accurate to have used "Ohio" instead of "The Middle West" in the title of the volume. The author correctly considers Ohio typical of the Middle West, but it is hardly synonymous therewith.

Gompers, S. *Labor in Europe and America.* Pp. xi, 287. Price, \$2.50. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1910.

The American Federation of Labor sent its president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, on a tour of inspection of European trade unions. This book is an interesting, well written, but somewhat superficial, account of European conditions as seen by the author. Throughout Mr. Gompers reveals the typically self-satisfied American. European conditions are described at their worst, while in contrast, American conditions are painted at their best. The book purports to show that the working man in America is infinitely better cared for than the working man in most of the countries of Europe. While the statement may be true, it is certainly unjustified by the facts which Mr. Gompers adduces in its support. It is fair to describe this book as a pleasant narrative of travel, bitterly anti-socialistic in tone, avowedly favoring the American trade union methods and conditions, and written from a distinctly biased viewpoint.

Hill, R. T. *The Public Domain and Democracy.* Pp. 240. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Jessup, H. H. *Fifty-three Years in Syria.* 2 vols. Pp. 382. Price, \$5.00. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1910.

Johnston, H. H. *The Negro in the New World.* Pp. xxix, 499. Price, \$6.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Joyce, H. C. *The Law of Intoxicating Liquors.* Pp. cx, 840. Price, \$7.50. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co., 1910.

Few subjects are of such general and far-reaching importance from a social and legal standpoint as the regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxi-

cants. The author aims to expound the law without discussing causes, tendencies or effects. The presentation of authorities is exhaustive and gives a clear idea of what the law is at the present time. The constitutional limitations are well discussed and the various forms of legislative control are reviewed in detail. The discussion of the effect of the Wilson act upon state legislation is especially well brought out and a review of the various methods of controlling the granting of licenses and of the rights acquired under them presents the latest legislative expedients which have been applied under the vague extra constitutional development called the police power.

Kelly, E. *Twentieth Century Socialism*. Pp. xix, 446. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

This volume, left practically complete at the death of Mr. Kelly, and subsequently edited by Mrs. Florence Kelley and the author's son, Shaun Kelly, is a discussion of the more elementary phases of socialism from the standpoint of a late convert.

In Part I the author shows that socialism is not anarchism or communism, and that it will not suppress competition, destroy the home, abolish property or impair liberty. Part II is given over to a condemnation of capitalism, the author contending that it is anarchistic, wasteful and disorderly, and the direct cause of overproduction, unemployment, prostitution, labor troubles and adulteration. The closing chapters of the book are devoted to an enumeration and discussion of the possible benefits to be derived from the existence of a socialistic régime.

The volume has all the earmarks of having been written by a person new to the subject, unacquainted with its literature and ignorant of the finer, more important points of its philosophy. The only redeeming features of the book are the enthusiasm and sincerity of the author and the lucidity of his style.

Leupp, F. E. *The Indian and His Problems*. Pp. xiv, 369. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

A trained correspondent, for twenty-five years in personal contact with the Indians, for nearly five years commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Leupp was unusually qualified to tell Americans about the Indians. The volume stands in a class quite by itself. It is not a study in ethnology and its chief quality is the sympathetic appreciation of the Indian's humanity. It is the simple story of the Indian and his relation to the government and should be widely read.

The Indian is a man. Treat him, then, as a man. Do not pauperize him, do not take away all incentive for effort. Recognize that conditions vary from tribe to tribe, man to man. Extend a helping and protecting hand until it is clear that he can stand alone. Then make him stand, letting him learn by experience life's lessons. Even let him pay taxes and thus become as one of the rest of us. There is little race prejudice towards the Indian, so that amalgamation is sure to come. The problem is therefore executive. Private agencies should co-operate, not spend most of their time in criticism. Educate the children near their homes and in the things necessary to their future success.

In most interesting fashion we are shown the various policies of the government and the difficulties encountered by the officials. Altogether an unusual book to be highly commended.

Luffmann, C. B. *Quiet Days in Spain*. Pp. xii, 318. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910.

Unlike most books on Spain this is not written by a traveler or a sojourner of a few months. Mr. Luffmann has the unusual advantage of having lived not simply among but with the Spanish. He knows their daily life, their characteristic contradictions in character. Few other writers have succeeded so well in portraying Spain of the present day. There is no attempt to picture the past glories of the country in world affairs, in learning, or in art, but a successful effort is made to portray the life seen in the third class railway coach, the small towns, and the wine plantations. Most of the book describes the provinces of the southeast. Among the points of usual interest to the tourist, most emphasis is laid on Granada, Seville and Leon. The capitol and Cadiz are not touched and one can but feel that Barcelona, in many respects the most interesting town of Spain from the human side, is neglected.

McCrea, R. C. *The Humane Movement*. Pp. vii, 444. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

Mozaus, H. J. *Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena*. Pp. xiii, 439. Price, \$3.00. New York: Appleton & Co., 1910.

Most of us feel that the days of adventure are past and that there is little left to discover. Dr. Mozaus' narrative reaches vast regions still practically untouched by the white man and of almost inestimable possibilities for future development. The author is a globe trotter who felt that he had almost exhausted the pleasures of travel, but found himself in a region full of varied experiences. The narrative is easy and at times thrilling. The style tends frequently to become profuse and the title, especially for the first hundred pages, has little reference to the subject matter. One of the best characteristics of the book is the historical touch given in every chapter. The author is familiar with many half-forgotten histories of the conquistadores which give his story the flavor of the original conquest.

Nogaro, B., and Moye, M. *Les Régimes Douaniers*. Price, 2,50 fr. Paris: Armand Colin.

Ostrogorski, M. *Democracy and the Party System*. Pp. viii, 469. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Shortly after the appearance of his work on "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," Mr. Ostrogorski was requested to publish separately the portion treating of the United States. This work is an abridgment of that material with additions which bring the work down to date. A new chapter is inserted, showing the extent to which the legislative caucus still continued to be a factor in party government in America, even when its nominating functions were taken over by the convention.

The style of the present work is to be commended. In the condensation much of the repetition which marred the larger work is avoided. It must be admitted, however, that the short chapters treating the development of legalization of parties, especially the primary election laws, are inadequate. There are some curious estimates of present political movements. The position assigned to Mr. Hearst as a political prophet is extraordinary. The proposals for reform are many of them unique but hardly practical. In the senate associate senators are to work with those regularly elected, and a non-partisan system of elections to all offices is advocated. Some of the suggestions are already a part of the political system in some of our states. The short ballot, the recall, proportional representation, preferential voting, and the initiative and referendum, receive commendation.

There is probably no better short account of the convention system, but the later political developments receive inadequate treatment, a fact which limits the availability of the work for use as a text.

Paltsits, V. H. (Ed.). *Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York*. Volume III. Pp. 268. Albany: State of New York, 1910.

An excellent analytical index of persons, places and subjects referred to in the previous two volume text on the attempts to control toryism in New York during the Revolution.

Quaife, M. M. (Ed.). *The Diary of James K. Polk*. 4 vols. Pp. xxxii, 1962. Price, \$20.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910.

Redway, J. W. *All Around Asia*. Pp. xiv, 313. Price, 60 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

As the title indicates, this little volume is a reader designed to supplement the study of Asia as it is presented in the usual text-books of geography. Like all carefully prepared books of this sort it is interesting reading even to one already familiar with the essential facts presented. The journey all around Asia is as comprehensive as the title suggests, though about half the space is devoted to China and Japan, with Asiatic Russia and India decidedly subordinated. This division of space, while open to criticism on some grounds, is perhaps justifiable on the ground of greater immediate interest in China and Japan.

There is little reason for criticism of the material presented. Much of it is hardly geography, but the author frankly admits this fact at the outset. His object apparently has been to present for young readers an interesting account of the essential things concerning Asiatic countries and their people. In this he has succeeded fully as well as anyone else who has attempted a similar task in this field.

Richards, Ellen H. *Euthenics*. Pp. xii, 162. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1910.

For a generation we have been seeing more clearly the truth that poverty and disease are largely preventable. The little book by Mrs. Richards is a

popular treatise based upon the scientific literature of the day, setting forth a "plea for better living conditions as the first step toward higher human efficiency." Euthenics deals with race improvement through environment. The author maintains that while Eugenics is important, Euthenics is a more fundamental factor in securing race progress.

Shaw, G. B. *Socialism and Superior Brains*. Pp. 59. Price, 75 cents. New York: John Lane Company, 1910.

This is a little essay prompted by a so-called attack in "The Times" by Mr. W. H. Mallock on Mr. Keir Hardie in which the former accuses the latter of ignorance of political economy. The point at issue between the two lies in the right of the laboring class to share in the remarkable increase in the national income of England. Mr. Mallock's contention is that this increase has been produced by the exceptional ability of the employers and inventors and that therefore there is no reason to claim any share of it for the employee class. Mr. Shaw comes to the defense of Mr. Keir Hardie, at the same time attacking the position of Mr. Mallock. The author contends that the great advance in the world's progress has been rather due to a class of persons, inventors, discoverers and the like, who have proverbially died poor and that the stock dividends are going to a quite different class of persons. He, moreover, contends that even were Mr. Mallock's contention true, it is a false social ideal to endeavor to guarantee to superior brains all the benefits that may flow from their efforts. An author is granted a copyright for a limited number of years only. Likewise the patent of the inventor is limited. After a time their work is common property—part of the social heritage of the race and, contends Mr. Shaw, this is as it should be.

The book is forceful and if not convincing at every point, at least interesting and rather stimulating.

Snedden, D. *The Problem of Vocational Training*. Price, 35 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

Solar, Domingo A. *Las Encomiendas de Indijenas*. Volume II. Pp. viii, 272. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1910.

Surface, G. T. *The Story of Sugar*. Pp. xiii, 238. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

Taft, William H. *Presidential Addresses and State Papers of*. Pp. xii, 612. Price, \$1.80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

This volume contains seventy-one speeches and addresses by President Taft, beginning with the Speech of Acceptance at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 28, 1908, down to and including his speech on "Governmental Expenses and Economics," Newark, N. J., February 23, 1910. These speeches cover a wide range of subjects,—political, religious, biographical and economic. They contain much valuable information which is readily accessible by means of an admirable index to the volume.

Thum, W. *A Forward Step*. Pp. vi, 235. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Twentieth Century Company, 1910.

A high school education for the many and not for the few alone; self-sup-

port for such students, in the form of half-time employment either on public works or in industry under private management; tuition charges, paid by the pupils, to meet the operating expenses of the schools after their erection and equipment by the public,—this is the program set forth by the author as the next “forward step” for the “democracy of to-morrow.”

While one can hardly agree with all the details of the scheme proposed, yet the soundness of his contention can hardly be questioned, that if “we are to have any further progress, except in a slow, laborious and wasteful way, every young person with sufficient capacity should be given an opportunity to obtain a secondary education.” What the nature of that education should be, and whether the present secondary school curriculum meets the social need, the author does not discuss.

Van Hise, C. R. *The Conservation of Natural Resources.* Pp. xiv, 413. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Viallate, A. *La Vie Politique dans les Deux Mondes.* Pp. 616. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1910.

Reviews of the national developments of various countries are apt to be superficial, but such a charge cannot be made against this the third volume reviewing political developments, which is brought out under the supervision of Mr. Achille Viallate of the School of Political Sciences, Paris.

Judging from the discussion of affairs in the United States there is displayed a peculiarly thorough grasp of current political developments. Supplementing our monthly reviews a work of this sort is especially valuable in outlining the progress of events both international and municipal. The authors treating the various subjects are scholars of wide reputation and the summaries given are clear though brief. Unfortunately for Americans, public opinion seems not as yet to have developed to the point where the financial return makes a review of this character possible in this country.

Watson, D. K. *The Constitution of the United States.* 2 vols. Pp. xlii, 1959. Price, \$12.00. Chicago: Callaghan Company, 1910.

Wilbur, Mary A. *Every-Day Business for Women.* Pp. xiii, 276. Price \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

The increased development and specialization of the factory system is requiring women to take an ever-increasing share in work outside of the home, and to specialize more and more their work within the home. The desirability of system in business affairs has been generally recognized, but until recently no effort has been made to systematize domestic economy. In order to better fit women to maintain their place efficiently in the world, it is necessary, first, that they should recognize their responsibility, and, second, that they should understand the fundamentals of business. The author has made an elementary though able, attempt to further this end.

Wilcox, D. F. *Great Cities in America.* Pp. xi, 426. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.